

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
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GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editors.

PAUL R. SHIPLEY, Editor.

UNION STATE TICKET.

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HAMILTON FOOTE, John B. BAKER,
RICHARD C. WOTL.

Joshua Terrell, Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT MALLORY,
of Oldham.

FRIDA, July 24, 1863.

CONFEDERATE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.—We give below a communication from Parson Brownlow, embodying a letter to himself from a citizen of North Georgia, whom he vouches for as a well-informed and reliable man. We ask the attention of all concerned to what the Parson and his correspondent say:

NASHVILLE, July 21, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:—I am not sure that I may not make a noise over small matters, but I have received a letter from Georgia which has made such an impression upon my mind that I feel bound to make a publication of the facts in the Louisville and Cincinnati papers. The letter is in these words:

"NORTH GEORGIA, July 11, 1863.

The Editor of the Louisville Journal:—I am not sure that I may not make a noise over small matters, but I have received a letter from Georgia which has made such an impression upon my mind that I feel bound to make a publication of the facts in the Louisville and Cincinnati papers. The letter is in these words:

"NORTH GEORGIA, July 11, 1863.

Follow-siteth, the triumph of the rebel movement would be the most dreadful calamity to Kentucky. This is the time now when the Union armies are everywhere triumphant and the rebellion is tottering to its fall—for our State to let herself be cast into the political antagonism to the Federal Government and practical fellowship with the rebel Confederacy. Let rebels in office and rebels out of office do what they may, Kentucky will remain in the Union, and the Federal laws will be executed throughout her borders. If our people allow themselves to be cheated into giving their votes to establish a rebel State Government, which shall throw the State on the side of the rebellion, it will inevitably be set aside in favor of a military Government, for, although Kentuckians may be swindled into it, the rebellion will be executed upon them. The United States must not, cannot, not consent to be swindled out of Kentucky. Our State cannot be taken out of Virginia and make a determined assault upon Washington. I will not give my name, but I will give my word, that when you were all night at my house several years ago, and you all at once recognize me as an old familiar Whig friend, I will hold up my hand and say, "I am not a rebel, and might hang me." I state, however, that, when Bragg's army retreated, they divided—one portion going up the road into East Tennessee, and the greater part of them coming down upon the State road. But few, if any, of them, remained at Chattanooga.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I know the writer of this letter, and let me say I know him to be a man of fine business, and a reliable man, a slaveholder. I tell you, and through you the people of Louisville, Cincinnati, and Washington, that there are men to whom they may strike them at first glance. I give the facts to you and can give them to the Cincinnati and Washington papers, and our military authorities at those places, and to the press, and never fear that they mean proper. The rebels may change their plans, but that they intended these movements I have no sort of doubt.

True, very truly, W. G. BROWNLAW.

There can be no question that it has been the settled plan of the rebel leaders to make a most formidable and tremendous fall campaign in Kentucky. We have for weeks past been receiving evidences of this from scores of sources independent of each other. Evidences gathered in each of many quarters have confirmed and strengthened evidences gathered from all other quarters. We would enumerate those evidences if it could do any good. But the public may rely upon the fact. What changes, if any, have been brought about in the rebel program by the late overwhelming reversal in various parts of the country, we, like Mr. Brownlaw's correspondent, know not; very possibly not at all. Not improbably it is the fully-arranged plan of the rebels now to endeavor to retrieve their shattered fortunes by pouring their whole strength into Kentucky in pursuance of their long cherished intention. And perhaps, next to laying down their arms and acquiescing in the restoration of the Union, this would be as promising a course of action as they could take. What they expected to undertake with feelings of despair, they may do with the more sullen and the more fiercely from a feeling also of despair.

It doesn't at all surprise us to see the statement in the letter from North Georgia, that the rebels have intended, during their projected fall invasion of Kentucky, to sack and burn Louisville and Cincinnati. This has been the fixed rebel intention from almost the very commencement of the rebellion. We have heard it constantly for two years from men coming from Buckner's, Bragg's, and other rebel armies below us. It has been a habitual thing for officers and men in those armies to denounce Louisville and Cincinnati as "internal abodes of evil" and swear to the destruction of them.

This instrument was captured at Brandenburg upon the occasion of Morgan's crossing at that point to the Indiana shore. The thing happened in this way: Morgan seized the steamer John T. McCombs, and, while she was making one of her trips to the Indiana shore, he and his men were busily stealing everything on board of her, even to the clothes of the hands, one of her employees, seeing the baggage of the big bandit on the Kentucky wharf, and thinking it no harm to reimburse himself as far as he could, took John's telegraph instrument and a very fine pair of boots and made off with them. The man says, that, if he can find out the persons who stole the instrument and the boots from him, he will take pleasure in restoring them, but otherwise he will hold them as his individual property.

Ah! John! John! John! thou pink of thieves, thou prince of robbers, thou matchless fencer of horse-flesh, thou cordial bather of the stench of sulphur and saltpetre, thou of many a mighty foot-race, we trust that nevermore will any telegraphic instrument give out its click to thy light-fingered touch!

The Democrat asked, the other day

"who was the mother of the K. G. C.'s." They say "tis a smart child that knows its own father," but surely our neighbor, even if not smart, ought to know his own mother.

Dr. Fry, in sending Bickley from New Albany to the military authorities here, sent also a letter with this postscript: "Bickley says that Editor Harney and —— were among the first in Kentucky to join the K. G. C."

Now we have little confidence in Bickley's veracity, but he is the father of the K. G. C., and the public can take his statement for what they think it worth.

We understand that a prominent rebel wishes to negotiate for the houses and shop of Morgan and his men robbed in their raid through Indiana. The object of the enterprising speculator is to have the timber made into canes, work-boxes, snuff-boxes, buttons, &c., and sold to the male and female sympathizers in Kentucky and Tennessee. That fellow will make his fortune.

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FRIDAY, JULY 24, 3 A. M.

Departure of Trains.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago R.R. 8:30 A. M.
Louisville, Cincinnati, & St. Louis Express... 8:30 P. M.
St. Louis, Louisville, and Lexington R.R. 8:30 A. M.
Louisville, Cincinnati, & St. Louis Express... 8:30 P. M.
Accommodation... 8:30 P. M.
Passenger Train... 8:30 A. M.
Lafayette Train... 7:30 A. M.
Jeffersonville R. R. 8:30 A. M.
St. Louis, Cincinnati, & Cinc. Ex. 7:30 A. M.
One Train for the East... 8:30 P. M.
Light Express for St. Louis, Cincinnati, and the East... 10:00 P. M.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE JOURNAL.

At the earnest solicitation of many friends and to enable the citizens of Kentucky generally to be correctly informed of the important events which are crowding upon us, and in which all are so deeply interested, we shall commence the publication of a Sunday paper on the 19th inst. No one, however strictly he may adhere to religious observances, can feel indifferent to the great contest now waging, which has destroyed the unity of Christian denominations and brought contentions into the very houses of the Lord. We respect the Sabbath, but for its divine appointment and because we believe that rest on one appointed day is necessary for human happiness; but it has been forcibly said that "there is no Sabbath in revolutionary times." The church-going bell is not heard amid the roar of cannon, and the devout prayers of pious congregations are drowned in the anguish of screams of the wounded and the moans of the dying. The text may be given and the solemn organ swell its accompaniment to the anthems of praise, but they cannot shut out the thoughts of the war, which at all times and in all places are predominant in every mind. We do therefore attempt any argument to show that it is no more desecration to print the reports of battles on the Sabbath than it is to have all our thoughts directed intently and painfully upon them. The war absorbs everything, but our love of God, our confidence in His mercy, and an unfaltering conviction that He will bring our country out of the wilderness of civil commotion into the promised land of benignant peace. We know the feverish impatience of all to receive all possible information, and we shall exert ourselves to furnish it from whatever source it can be obtained through other papers, or correspondence, or by the agency of the telegraph.

Our Sunday papers will be sold to agents and newsboys at the usual price, and they can supply our citizens at their residences, as we have no carriers.

The Journal gets salary at our exposition of its mode of obtaining "special" news. "A guilty conscience needs no accuser." Lawyers say if you give a witness rope enough he will hang himself in a tangled mass of ascertained facts.

He is believed to be in the hands of Mr. Cornelius, who was acting as Chaplain to one of the horse-thief regiments, was with him. Hearing that Rev. Mr. Cornelius resided in the town, he took a file of the soldiers and sought out his residence. Mr. Cornelius was not at home, and thus escaped being murdered. Cornelius, however, was determined to have his revenge, and so he ordered the soldiers to take out of the house all of Cornelius's goods, which was done. The furniture was broken to pieces, beds ripped open and their contents scattered, bed clothing torn into tatters, and a general destruction wrought.

But the climax of this sordid Sooley's infamy was not yet reached. Several weeks later he sold his goods to Mr. C. H. Clegg, a merchant who had been a member of the gang.

Mr. Clegg, who had recently married,

butty of a REBEL PREACHER.—Most of our readers, says the New Albany Ledger, and particularly those in Kentucky, will remember that some twelve months ago a notorious preacher named Sooley, was arraigned before the Louisville Conference of the M. E. Church, on a charge of disloyalty, and by a bare majority of one succeeded in getting his case continued for one year—or until another Conference. In the prosecution of the case, Rev. Mr. Cornelius, now of Corydon, Ind., but then a member of the Louisville Conference, was very active, earnestly believing that no traitor was a fit man to dispense the word of life.

We are informed that when Morgan visited Corydon this renegade Methodist preacher, Sooley, who was acting as Chaplain to one of the horse-thief regiments, was with him. Hearing that Rev. Mr. Cornelius resided in the town, he took a file of the soldiers and sought out his residence. Mr. Cornelius was not at home, and thus escaped being murdered. Sooley, however, was determined to have his revenge, and so he ordered the soldiers to take out of the house all of Cornelius's goods, which was done. The furniture was broken to pieces, beds ripped open and their contents scattered, bed clothing torn into tatters, and a general destruction wrought.

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Mr. Clegg, who had recently married,

and particularly those in the case, especially those who are exposed to mischievous influences in the community.

MAILED, PHILIP SPEDD, Collector Int. Rev., 3d Dist. Ky. CHAS. D. COOPER, Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky. COL. F. HENRY, Post Marshal gen. of Kentucky. REV. D. H. HENRY, Secretary of Sanitary Commission. HARNETT, HUGHES & CO., GEO. P. DOERN, G. C. SPENCER, &c. Hughes & Parkhill, W. W. Deeds, Green, & Co., D. L. Morris, & Sons, Main st., Louisville. HART & MATPOTH, Druggists, Market and Third st., Louisville, Ky. JULIA H. HARRIS, Clothing Merchant, cor. Third and Market st., Louisville, Ky. CAMP, J. S., 10th & Market, Louisville, Ky. PAYMASTER U. S. ARMY. DR. J. H. COOPER, U. S. Army. C. National Hotel, Louisville, Ky. COFFEE, PEAS, PEAS, &c. 4th & Market, Louisville, Ky. GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Druggist, 10th & Market. T. J. DUNN, Agent. W. T. TURNER, Agent. W. T. TURNER, Agent. J. SUES, &c. HOOP SKIRTS and corsets, a fresh supply at J. SUES. &c. WE received your Express yesterday 38 carons taffeta ribbons, 20 carons velvets, ribbons, and an assortment of quilled ribbons, which we offer to dealers at reduced prices. CANNON & BYERS.

DARRELLA and DISENTERY.—Dr. STICKRICHARD, a Celebrated English Doctor, has opened a Dispensary and Out-Office. Mixture will give immediate relief and cure the worst cases of Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery. It never fails. There is no remedy equal to it. Great numbers of our soldiers have been saved by it, and will be saved by the same medicine. Try it directly. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold at all drugstores, and is selling at some bottom lands, and is setting in advance of the town. BENNETT, J. J.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The New Albany Ledger of the 23d inst. says: "We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who has lately been travelling for an extensive New York tobacco house through the tobacco-growing regions of Kentucky and Indiana. He informs us that the prospect for a very large tobacco crop is most encouraging. Nearly every farmer in Southern and Western Kentucky has more or less ground under cultivation in this great staple, while in Indiana the area of ground planted in it is at least one-half greater than in any previous season. The plants look healthy and vigorous, and are growing thrifly."

The Editor treats his readers that the note was marked "private" as an admission that he saw it. He seems not to know the meaning of the plainest words. What he calls our "denial" was this—"a gentleman in the telegraph office has volunteered to us the statement that, to his personal knowledge, there was no mark of private on the note left upon Mr. Tyler's table." We claimed no personal knowledge whatever.

The Editor repeats his assertion that the note was marked "private" and his connection with the jailer of Lexington, while attempting to make out that the note was left upon Mr. Tyler's table.

He is evidently referring to the fact that the note was marked "private." We have the best authority for repeating that it was not, Mr. Tyler states that it was not. He says, however, that, upon the scrap of paper containing the note, there was a line or two giving the name of the officer from whom the news was obtained, and that this was marked "private."

The word referring not to the note but to the source they came from. Mr. Tyler further says that he regarded the note as in no sense private, and that we or any Editor, seeing it upon his table, would in his view have had a perfect right to use it.

This whole matter between us and the Democrat lies within a very narrow compass. We have done nothing not perfectly right and proper, but the Democrat has used our special telegraphic matter without giving us credit.

We will pleasure in correcting a part of what we said in a paragraph of our morning edition in relation to the Democrat. That paper was right in saying that the dispatch of the 20th inst. from Gen. Shadcock to Lieut. Col. Richmon, published by us in our noon edition of Tuesday, was subsequently telegraphed here from Cincinnati in the regular dispatches of the afternoon of the same day.

Our clerk, knowing that the document was already made up by us, took it out of our copy of the evening despatch as they passed through his hands. Hence our mistake, which of course we regret. Still it is true, as charged by the Democrat did on Tuesday use our private telegraph matter without giving credit for it. Through the telegram to Lieut. Col. Richmon was in the public despatches of Tuesday evening, the following, appended to it, was not:

"All our prisoners, numbering 500, with 200 Dutch, are at and near Pointe aux Chenes, and are expected here to-morrow. About two hundred of our men were killed and drowned in their effort to cross the Ohio at Buffington.

This was a private despatch from Mr. Osborn to the Journal contained in no public despatch, yet the Democrat used it without credit. So, although our charge against the Democrat was not correct in its full extent, it scarcely did any injustice to that paper. A newspaper which had no right to "convey" a short despatch that longer a one. To "convey" is not to "convey." The quantity "conveyed" does not mean the character of the transaction.

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